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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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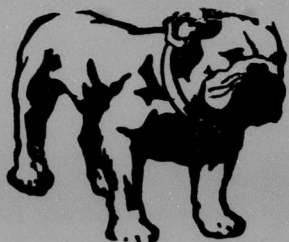
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1929

No. 13

## MEXICANS DRAWN TO CALIFORNIA

(By International Labor News Service.)

That "California has become the Mecca for an ever-growing number of Mexicans" is claimed in an article on Mexican immigration before and since the quota restriction laws, published in the March, 1929, issue of the Journal of American Statistical Association, just received here.

Dr. Louis Bloch, the author of this article, who is the statistician of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the California Department of Industrial Relations, after analyzing available statistical data on the subject of Mexican immigration summarizes his article as follows:

The 2 per cent quota restriction law of 1924 gives preference to immigrants from countries of Northern and Western Europe as against immigrants from countries of Southern and Eastern Europe.

While the 2 per cent law definitely limits the number of admissible immigrant aliens from European countries, it practically places no limitation upon the admission of immigrants from countries in the Western Hemisphere, including the Republic of Mexico.

In the case of Mexican immigration there is a sharp distinction between the number of reported immigrants and the actual number admitted. The former come in legally. The latter come in illegally.

Between 1900 and 1920, conservatively estimated, about 200,000 Mexicans entered this country illegally.

The rush of immigration from Mexico began during the World War period and was undoubtedly caused by the then prevailing shortage of labor.

During the three fiscal years during which the 3 per cent quota law operated, reported immigration from Mexico into the United States increased from 18,246 in 1922 to 87,648 in 1924, from 5.9 per cent of the total immigration in 1922 to 12.4 per cent of the total immigration in 1924.

During the three fiscal years during which the 2 per cent quota law has been in operation, Mexican immigration increased from 32,378 in 1925 to 66,766 in 1927, or from 11.0 per cent of the total immigration in 1925 to 19.9 per cent of the total immigration in 1927.

The sudden decrease in Mexican immigration in 1925 is accounted for by the fact that 1925 was the first year following the adoption of the visa requirements and the visa fee of \$10.00.

The Mexican immigrant is taking place of the immigrant from Southern and Eastern Europe and is coming into the United States in larger numbers than any other immigrant European race.

There are undoubtedly over 1,000,000 Mexicans in the United States at the present time. Under our present laws this number may be added to without limit.

Over four-fifths of the total number of Mexicans residing in the United States in 1920 lived in the three states of Texas, California and Arizona.

The proportion of Mexicans living in California increased from 7.8 per cent of the total in the United States in 1900, to 15.2 per cent in 1910, and to 18.2 per cent in 1920.

While of the total immigrant alien Mexicans admitted during the three years, 1909-1912, 3.8 per cent designated California as their state of in-

tended future permanent residence, during the three years 1924-1927, 17.0 per cent designated California as their state of intended future permanent residence.

The proportion of immigrant alien Mexicans who declared California as their state of intended future permanent residence increased 13.05 per cent from 1909-1912 to 1924-1927. During the same period the corresponding percentages of increase were only 312 in Arizona, 140 in Texas, and 449 in all other states.

Between the decades 1900 to 1910 and 1910 to 1920, California had a very much greater increase in Mexican population than the states of either Texas or Arizona.

A comparison between census data and statistics of immigration strongly suggests that the Mexican immigrants filter into California from Texas and that in the process of filtration many settle in New Mexico and in Arizona.

Accurate data on the number of Mexicans now residing in California are not available. But conservative estimates would indicate that there are now in California not less than 250,000 Mexicans.

### PRODUCTION OF SEVEN STATES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Nearly 58 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the United States in 1927 were employed in seven states, which contributed 60.1 per cent of the total industrial production of the nation, the Department of Commerce says in a report just out. The seven states are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts. Their output was valued at \$62,721,375,881.

### Where Industry Is Big.

In making the report public the Department of Commerce said:

"Of the total value of products manufactured in the United States during the census year, \$62,721,375,881, New York reported \$9,406,751,185; Pennsylvania, \$6,715,563,445; Illinois, \$5,386,003,235; Ohio, \$5,230,323,268; Michigan, \$4,244,941,132; New Jersey, \$3,417,450,248; Massachusetts, \$3,317,851,888. No other state reported as much as three billion dollars.

"These seven states together contributed a combined output valued at \$37,718,884,411, or 60.1 per cent of the total for the United States. The percentage for New York State alone was 15.

"Of the total number of wage earners employed, 8,353,325 (average for the year), New York reported 1,072,284; Pennsylvania, 987,414; Ohio, 669,097; Illinois, 623,468; Massachusetts, 578,068; Michigan, 488,468; New Jersey, 408,010. This combined number of wage earners employed in the seven states was 4,827,197, or 57.8 per cent of the total for the United States. New York's percentage was 12.8.

### Fewer Workers; More Output.

"Of the 48 states, 20 show increases and 28 decreases in value of products as compared with 1925, and 20 show increases and 28 decreases in number of wage earners employed. The District of Columbia reported a decrease in wage earners and an increase in value of products."

The union label is a powerful weapon to preserve the principles of organized labor. Always demand the label.

### HOW TO AVOID SKIDDING.

Skidding of your car can be avoided by observing a few simple rules. If caused by applying the brakes, release and apply brakes intermittently, endeavoring to steer as nearly as possible in a straight line. Often skidding is caused by applying the power quickly, thereby losing traction. The best advice available is to be sure your rear tires are not worn smooth and that front wheels are properly aligned.

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The Family Shoe Store

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**BROCKTON'S FINEST UNION-  
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**CHAIN STORE DECEPTION.**

April 12, 1929.

(Copy of Circular Letter to Chain Store Executives.)

Gentlemen: "Why Chain Stores Grow" was the title of a speech in the House of Representatives, on January 18th, last, by Congressman Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

In his address, of which copy is enclosed for your convenient reference, Representative Kelly stated that at a recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, William J. Baxter, Director of Research, Chain Stores Research Bureau, made the following statements:

Although we had chain stores prior to 1920, there were certain forces that worked in the business situation in this country from 1920 on that have made for tremendous chain-store growth. In that growth I have been happy to be associated with some 300 chains.

From 1905 to 1920 we had a tremendous amount of immigration which finally resulted in a law being passed in 1920 prohibiting further excessive immigration. Now, I don't think that if we had today in this country people to the amount of 90 per cent of English descent that we would ever have had chain stores to the extent we have. One has only to pass through any department store to see that the average American today is not as intelligent as the American of 10, 20 or 30 years ago.

The most important thing is what we call the appeal to the eye. The chain store believes that its first duty is to get the customer into the store, and to do that we have to use modern art to the limit in the exterior and interior of the store.

To me there isn't any question as to the advisability of any retail store if it can sell some nationally known product at cost to get the crowd. \* \* \* A consumer will go to a grocery store and she is willing to pay 55 cents for steak, whereas it might be sold for 52 or 50 cents elsewhere, if she at the same time can purchase Campbell's soups or some other package goods at cost. \* \* \* Scientific retailing means studying the blind articles in the store and selling them at full prices. But what we call open articles, the ones that the consumer can go from store to store and compare, selling them at low prices.

In other words, to beguile a consumer into paying for a steak of average size 15 or 20 cents more than it could be purchased elsewhere, on the strength of a cut price of 2 or 3 cents on a standard product—that, according to Mr. Baxter, speaking to the manufacturers, as a chain store representative, is "scientific retailing," and impliedly the practice of the "300 chains" with which he stated he was "happy to be associated!"

More than 60 days have elapsed and no public repudiation of Mr. Baxter's astounding assertions has been made by any chain store executives.

It is incredible that the practice of selling "open articles at low prices" in order to hoodwink the consumer into purchasing "blind article at full prices," advocated by Mr. Baxter as "scientific retailing," will be defended by responsible chain store executives and we ask an expression from you in the public interest.

Theodore Roosevelt once said: "There are good trusts and bad trusts." The same is unquestionably true of chains. The consumer is unquestionably economically served by some and unquestionably exploited by others. The question is not one of "chains" as an institution, but of the predatory and dishonest practices of some chains, concerning which we respectfully suggest it is high time that representative members of that industry should take cognizance.

Yours faithfully,

AMERICAN FAIR TRADE ASSOCIATION.  
Edmond A. Whittier, Secretary-Treasurer.

**UNION LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION.**

(An Editorial in The New York Telegram)

High wages, as an accepted part in prosperity, were not accepted without a struggle. Back a generation ago industry in America still believed that the way to prosper was to keep wages down. The philosophy under which mass production, waste elimination, standardization, high wages and shorter hours were combined to make good times was then unborn.

The realization has not yet dawned that an adequate market for mass production necessarily calls for wages adequate enough so that the workers themselves may purchase what they themselves produce and for leisure enough to use that which they have been able, through high wages, to buy.

No, high wages weren't tendered voluntarily to the workers of America by far-sighted employers who suddenly saw the light of a new economic philosophy.

The force that was primarily responsible for the establishment of a high wage standard was none other than the American Federation of Labor.

Against the almost unanimous opposition of employers the American Federation brought, under the leadership of one of America's truly great men, Samuel Gompers, a new level of pay and of hours not only to union labor but, incidentally and as a by-product, to non-union labor as well.

And in so doing, instead of administering a curse to industry, it brought a blessing even unto those who had so violently opposed it.

The contribution of high wages to the prosperity formula, the formula which today is espoused by Herbert Hoover and by every other far-looking economic leader, should be credited to the American Federation of Labor. Without that organization American wages would not be high today. And without a high wage standard the prosperity that prevails generally in the United States would be impossible.

William Green, head of the American Federation today, is an effective exponent of what his organization fought for so many years to attain.

Naturally he and his organization are continuing the work in those spots where industry has not yet seen the light.

One such spot is the textile industry of the South.

Harking back to an economic theory that is dead so far as most industries are concerned, the textile centers of the South resent the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to bring about an improvement in the wage and hour situation that now exists.

Other industries, if wise, will back the Federation in its efforts.

A continuation of such wage and hour conditions as now prevail in the Southern textile centers can mean but one thing—the growth of communism.

Communism has always thrived on wage slavery wherever it has appeared in America.

**GRAND JURY TO GET CASES.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

First steps toward actually getting the prosecuting machinery of Tennessee under way in the famous kidnapping cases of Edward F. McGrady and Alfred Hoffman, will be taken early in June, when the grand jury meets in regular session.

McGrady, representative of President William Green of the A. F. of L., and Hoffman, southern organizer for the United Textile Workers, were taken from their hotel by an armed mob and deported from the state as an aftermath of the big Glanzstoff and Bemberg mills strike there.

The mill situation there is quiet. Workers discharged following the strike gradually are being restored to their old jobs through negotiations between union officers and mill officials.

**PHOTO-ENGRAVERS OUT.**

Striking for the forty-hour, five-day week, with six days' pay, approximately 200 photo-engravers walked out of their places of employment Wednesday morning, crippling twenty-five engraving plants of Northern California, with San Francisco and Oakland particularly affected.

The strike followed negotiations that have been going on for some weeks. Negotiations between the employers and the union men were led by O. H. Miller for the employers, manager of the Northern California Photo-Engravers' Association, and James C. Dunn, business agent for the Photo-Engravers' Union, and Charles H. Horrocks, third vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, for the workers.

The employers' contention was that it was not possible to meet the demands for a five-day week on six days' pay with the shop undermanned from 10 to 20 per cent.

Union representatives offered to permit the five-day week to become effective on a sliding scale basis, to become fully operative in five years.

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UNION LABEL****ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
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Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

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Stylish Merchandise**

And you owe it to yourself to do so . . .  
Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart  
to be stylish, and it is wise to be thrifty  
. . . Shop at

**HALE BROS.**  
— in the —  
**MISSION**



**TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, April 17, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. P. Hale, excused; C. H. Parker and Theo. Johnson.

Minutes of meeting held April 3rd approved as read.

**Credentials**—From United Hatters, Local No. 23, for Henry C. Linde and Jonas Grace. Credential accepted and delegates being present were seated.

**Communications**—From Ladies' Auxiliary, minutes, read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes, read and filed. Union Label Trades Department, a circular letter requesting stronger support for the Union Label, Shop and Card and Working Button, read and filed. Neckwear Workers Union of St. Louis, Mo., requesting a better demand for union-made neckwear, suspenders, belts, garters, armbands and handkerchiefs. Automobile Mechanics Union No. 1305, requesting the support of organized labor to patronize union repair shops, enclosing list of union shops. C. H. Parker, stating he had been struck by an automobile and injured and asks to be excused. All read and filed.

**Bills**—Referred to Trustees and ordered paid.

**Report of Agitation Committee**—Progress on all matters in hand. Report of Secretary; reported progress on label reel, label exhibit and Ladies' Auxiliary entertainment. Also in visiting manufacturers, stores and unions.

**Report of Unions**—Hatters report that the straw hat season will open next week and request a demand for their label in them. That the Superior Hat Factory is now called the Columbia Hat Co. which is still unfair to them. Tailors No. 80 work is slow for the spring season, have laid over their request for a raise until this fall. Organizing small shops. Carpenters No. 483 say work is picking up a little. Auto Mechanics ask you to stay away from these non-union cut-rate repair shops. Are issuing a list of fair shops. Typographical Union state they are still after the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and asks all unions to send in letters of protest to this firm. Bill Posters, Steamfitters, Laborers and Engineers No. 45 state work is fair. Engineers also say work is not as it ought to be on the Bernal Cut job. Sign Painters say it is fair. Printing Pressmen are also protesting against Sears, Roebuck & Co. Carpet Mechanics request you to ask the mechanic on the job for his union card and to be more sure that you are getting a union man on the job to patronize the larger furniture houses. Ice Wagon Drivers are busy. Garment Cutters state they will soon make a drive for union made shirts. Stereotypers say work is fair. Pile Drivers report work slack. Grocery Clerks ask you to patronize your home grocer. Cracker Bakers state the Andrews, Wilmans Co. are always the first to sign their agreement and live up to it and should have support from the buying public. At all times buy local made goods. Ladies' Auxiliary made an encouraging report on the co-operation of their members in the demand for the Union label and card. Are seeking new members. Are taking orders for ladies' union-made silk hosiery.

**Good and Welfare**—Under this head it was reported that all plans for the Ladies' Auxiliary night given by the League for the May 1st meeting night were ready and that the Cracker Bakers Union would furnish the eats. A picture will also be shown that night. Visitors are welcome.

**Receipts**—\$149.50. **Bills Paid**—\$71.40.

**Adjournment**—Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m. to meet Wednesday, May 1st.

"No Union-earned money except for Union-labeled goods and Union service."

W. G. DESPETE, Secretary.

**FORSEES BATTLES FOR SUPREMACY.**

American giants are battling for fresh economic conquests as they have not battled since the beginning of this century when mammoth industrial mergers were the rage.

In practically every great industry epochal struggles for domination are being strenuously waged. In process of creation are organizations of magnitude wholly without precedent. Unless President Hoover should unexpectedly interfere, this far-reaching movement will doubtless prove the outstanding feature of 1929.

What do we see?

J. P. Morgan & Company, the most influential international banking house in the world, has openly entered the public utility lists by forming a holding corporation which is expected to accumulate stock and a voice in leading power and light companies stretching all the way from the Canadian border to Washington or farther south. Other interests of the largest caliber likewise are aggressively corraling utility properties. The prospect is that by the end of this year the bulk of the utility business will have been gathered into relatively few hands.

Signs are appearing that equally momentous concentration of control will be witnessed this year in the oil industry. The formation of an export association, along the lines of the copper industry's export body, is in itself significant. So is the flotation of an oil investment trust headed by unusually influential financiers and industrialists and having a capital structure capable of being expanded to unprecedented figures.

Thus far, colossal railway consolidations have been frustrated by the obstructive tactics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the Hoover regime, however, ambitious railway leaders hope to receive more encouragement in their merger plans. Wall Street is indulging in visions of Van Swerigen developments on a grander scale than any yet outlined.

The strongest motor companies are, almost without exception, branching out either through originating entirely new, additional lines of cars, or through taking over other companies—General Motors, Chrysler, Studebaker are outstanding examples.

This same trend towards expansion and absorption by powerful companies is operating in the canning industry, the chain store field, the mail-order business, the baking industry, department stores, banking, newspaper publishing, the motion picture industry, office appliances, the rubber industry, the chemical industry, dairy products, etc. —B. C. Forbes.

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**A Remarkably Well-Built Bed**  
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

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GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
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One of America's Largest Home-Furnishing Establishments

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Make purchases anywhere in the store (excepting price restricted lines) to the amount of \$10.00 or more and secure an additional article from selected offerings at only 9 cents more.

SALE ENDS APRIL 30th

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*One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1928

Assets.....	\$123,780,369.02
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,150,000.00
Pension Fund over \$635,000.00,	
standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
**FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,**  
**COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,**  
**AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY**



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The April meeting of the Union was well attended and a great amount of business was transacted in addition to the consideration of a proposed book and job scale reported by the scale committee. The secretary's report showed a total membership as of April 20th of 1506. Applications for membership were received from R. E. Briggs, Jorgen Carlsen, Louis M. Gould and Silvio Grassis, all of which were referred to the membership committee. D. N. Bonnington, son of former President Bonnington, and L. H. Peulecka were elected to membership and obligated. At the same time there were obligated as apprentice members. L. A. Banta, D. Bonino, A. Martini, W. J. Posedel and M. M. Sherman. The addition of the Tooker Printing Company to the label list was reported. Diplomas from the I. T. U. were presented to J. F. Ardizzone and Roy Young. The president and secretary reported on their work in Sacramento and the matter was thoroughly discussed and the two officials were instructed to continue their activities. The scale committee submitted a printed proposal which was considered and held up for final adoption at the May meeting. The application for the old age pension of J. L. Stevens was approved, as was also the application of E. V. Staley for admission to the Union Printers' Home. E. V. Quinn was granted an honorable withdrawal card. The resolution of Indianapolis Allied Printing Trades Council dealing with the controversy between President Howard and the Mailers' Union of Indianapolis was read and the officers were instructed to notify Indianapolis Allied Printing Trades Council that the action of President Howard was endorsed by San Francisco Union because the statements contained in the resolution were not based on facts. The union determined to send four delegates to the International convention in Seattle, and the following candidates for office were nominated: For president, C. M. Baker; first vice-president, C. A. Derry; second vice-president, G. A. Sheridan; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; executive committee, R. A. Fleming, W. M. Mappin, F. E. Ross; trustee, J. W. Mullen; reading clerk, Alice Hawkes-Bernett; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Reburn; auditing committee, C. V. Marcellus, L. T. Olson, E. F. Scheneck, W. L. Slocum; delegates to Labor Council, C. M. Baker, C. K. Couse, L. L. Heagney, H. Heidelberg, J. J. Hebner, G. S. Hollis, G. H. Knell, J. W. Mullen, C. H. Parker, G. A. Sheridan; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, G. C. Coldwell, G. H. Knell; delegates to Promotional League, W. M. Mappin, C. H. Parker; delegates to International Typographical Union Convention, C. A. Derry, C. C. Dye, A. F. Moore, A. G. Neilson; for alternate delegates, H. M. Hawkins, M. J. McDonnell, F. E. Ross and F. H. Vaughn.

Miles and James Grealy experienced the thrill of being held up by gunmen recently. The two members of No. 21 were in the Progress Garage at 166 Fourth Street when three men entered, one of whom pulled a revolver and ordered the garage employees and the Grealy brothers to hold up their hands. Unobserved by the bandits, Miles Grealy escaped and notified the police. Within an hour the three holdup men were captured by the

police. Asked how it felt to look into the business end of a gun both the members of No. 21 said it was quite a thrilling experience, but they have no desire to experience the same thrill the second time.

Press dispatches of the 23rd carried the story that Allan Carey, a resident of the Union Printers' Home, had committed suicide on the preceding day. It appeared that Mr. Carey had entered into a suicide pact with Miss Ruth Davis who was employed at the Home. Both had taken poison.

The Richmond Banner of last week published a wonderfully worded tribute to Walter Thomas Lyon, late owner of an establishment in the Richmond district and for many, many years a member of No. 21. Following is an excerpt from the Banner article: "His birthplace molded his character, temperament and ideals more than with many men. His pioneer blood keenly relished Frank Bacon's fiction character of 'Lightning' Bill Jones, and in Lyon his friends saw that same sociability and mellowed philosophy crammed full of kindly humor and common sense—that same refusal to be stampeded into the dissensions of passion.

"Just one illustration of the thought the last paragraph seeks to convey. Seventeen years ago the writer of this editorial, working as a 'printer's devil,' 'pied' something like 75 names on The Banner's mailing list (all set by hand) through his clumsy handling of a 'galley.' It meant hours of exasperating patience to undo the mischief but Lyon's only comment was an even-tempered:

"I thought you'd do that!"

"All the swear words known to man and all the tearing of hair and bellowing of voice imaginable could never have left a reproof so indelibly stamped on the memory of that apprentice boy as 'I thought you'd do that.'"

#### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

We have "Chick" Smoots' word for it that even an untidy man likes his moonshine neat.

R. H. Burrow cites the fact that many a printer loses his standing by lying.

Insurance in all its branches and proofreading enable George H. Davie to keep the wolf off of his lawn, his comma chasing being done usually in the latter part of the week.

It's not impossible to convince Lucille Davis, a blonde, that all's fair in love.

Phil Scott's little daughter told him one morning she dreamed he gave her a dollar and Phil, a spendthrift Scot, replied that she had been a good girl and could keep it. True or not, "Vic" Cimen, galley boy, says he got into Phil's locker by mistake and found a small account book wherein Scott makes entry of financial outlay.



"Vic" looked over the first page only, he declares, but found where Phil noted he had had to break a nickel for the day's expenses.

Following a month in Hawaii, Mrs. May Lowe hooked on the harness again Sunday night. If her money didn't have a habit of evaporating Mrs. Lowe says her vacation would have been extended indefinitely, so she must have had a wonderful time.

Were a law to be passed prohibiting malaria-breeding mosquitoes from biting human beings,

it would be as easy to enforce, opines Alfie Moore, as is the Volstead act.

Advertising does pay, but sometimes in unexpected ways. A few weeks back these columns carried an announcement that Harvey Bell and Johnny Branch, enjoying debility under care of M. D.'s, were far along on the road to health. Comes now a letter from Sinclair Trimble, an inmate of the Union Printers' Home, to Mr. Bell advising him that he (Trimble), knowing whereof he spoke, could and would recommend Bell—a boy whom, he wrote, he regarded highly but thought anaemic—to make application for admittance to the home, where his chances of acquiring stamina and pep were excellent. Probably Mr. Trimble had someone else in mind, as Harvey only weighs 190 and stands six feet even.

Good news was brought to the shop lately by C. V. Liggett regarding Joe Sullivan. According to Mr. Liggett, Joe is so much better he has left the hospital and is able to receive callers.

Well known in local newspaper offices, C. E. Sebring hung up his slip recently. He guesses because Hoover got himself elected President and left Palo Alto, it dispensed with the need for several printers and he was one of 'em.

Somebody has said a woman has more honor

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than a man but a man has to pay for what she has on her. Right or wrong, we won't argue the point, though we're going to prove that one man, a printer, too, has enough of the quality termed honor to set a high rating in financial circles. Lou Schmidt recently purchased stock through a local bank at so much down, so much a month. Having made his down payment he received by mail his stock, several thousand dollars in certificates a few days later and didn't know whether to be grateful for such naive trust in his honesty or to lock the door to prevent police entry. Neither was it necessary for the bank to repeat its assurance a mistake had been made to make him believe it.

#### Chronicle Chapel.

Thomas F. Burke has succumbed to the lure of the golf links. He is receiving lessons in this popular out-door pastime from S. J. Finnegan of the Call-Post chapel, and is reported to be a promising pupil.

Wm. Johns, Chronicle chapel, in moving furniture at his home, suffered a painful bruise on his right elbow which became infected. Bill states that occasional hard knocks of that nature is nothing to worry about in his young life, as his doctor says he will soon return to work with the elbow and arm as good as a brand new one. James Barclay, who is confined at local hospital with an attack of bronchitis and an infected lung, is reported to be on the road to recovery. Wm. Nunan, one of No. 18's veteran members, is ill at his home with an attack of flu and hardening of the arteries. His condition is reported as improving. Apprentice LeRoy E. Bennett and Joseph Enright were obligated. C. J. Ross, who conducts the Central Mailing Bureau, owing to increased business was forced to move his plant to more commodious quarters, 951 Howard Street, where he has installed a modernly equipped plant, prepared to handle all classes of mailing and mimeographing work. Word has been received here to the effect that President Charles P. Howard and the International Typographical Union were denied a rehearing by the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Typo-Mailer injunction issue. It is rumored the executive council of the International Typographical Union will appeal case to U. S. Supreme Court.

#### MAILERS' NOTES.

By LeRoy C. Smith.

The April meeting of No. 18, held on the 21st, was well attended. No opposition ticket having been nominated, it was moved and carried that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Union electing incumbent officials for another term. Proposed new wage scale was read. Action on same will be taken at our regular May meeting. On recommendation of executive committee, it was moved and carried by a rising vote of 43 for to 10 against, that the Union loan Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, I. T. U., the sum of \$500.00 to assist the Boston local in their controversy with President C. N. Smith of the Mailers' Trade District Union. Meeting convened 1 p. m. sharp, adjourning at 3 p. m., with no unfinished business on hand. Under the Union's new by-laws, no member leaving the meeting after roll call, 2 p. m., or before 3 p. m., is entitled to rebate of \$1.50 for attending the meeting. As fully demonstrated at our April Union meeting, this amendment to the by-laws tends to facilitate and expedite the business of the meeting in a regular and orderly manner.

In all lines of out-door sports Mailers may be found. Under the skillful instruction of S. J. Finnegan, Thomas F. Burke, resplendent in the latest attire suitable to the occasion, will try his hand at the fascinating game of golf.

Reporting his mother as convalescent from recent illness, Henry Grauli has returned from Denver, Colo., resuming his position on the Chronicle.

James Barclay is confined at local hospital with

an infected lung and an attack of bronchitis. Wm. "Duke" Nunan is reported ill at home with an attack of flu and hardening of the arteries. Both are reported to be convalescing, we are pleased to announce.

It is rumored that Dominic Del Carlo, chapel chairman, Chronicle, contemplates purchasing an interest in a "soft" drink stand, located in the Mission district.

#### INEFFICIENT EFFICIENCY.

By John P. Frey,

Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department.

Waste in industry has received much consideration since production engineers entered the industrial field. As a result of the work they accomplished, which was assisted by the entire group of engineers, including the chemical and hydraulic, much waste material has been saved. Many millions of dollars have been recovered from what was formerly waste material. Valuable articles are now being produced from material which a few years ago was refuse. Valuable by-products are secured from material which a few years ago was an expense for the labor required hauling it to the dumps.

A goodly portion of the wealth produced by industry today comes from materials which were formerly waste. All of this is beneficial to the community. It is praiseworthy; it is an evidence of the great value which science has been to industry.

Hand in hand with this scientifically conceived program to eliminate all unnecessary waste has developed another policy which is scientifically unsound, the elimination from industry of wage earners who are capable of many more years of productive labor.

The introduction of all of the methods connected with mass production has led large numbers of employers to lay off employees when they reach middle life. A dead line has seemingly been established for the hiring of new men which is between 40 and 45 years. Old men may not be able to keep up with the gang and the belt conveyors. Older men may not have the quick muscular resilience of younger men. Men must be capable of keeping up with the highest speed at which machines can operate.

Not only is there something most inhuman and unsocial in the results which follow any such policy relative to employment, but there is also something which is thoroughly unscientific. To eliminate all waste cost in materials; to save every particle of metal, wood, cloth, chemical and other materials which were formerly waste and turn them to practical service while at the same time throwing away the productive capacity of hundreds of thousands of middle-aged workmen, is the very antithesis of scientific methods in industry. In many respects the middle-aged semi-skilled and skilled workman is more valuable at middle age than at any other period of his life. What may have been lost in muscular resiliency has been more than made up by acquired knowledge and skill.

The scientifically trained minds who have done so much to eliminate waste in industry cannot escape their responsibility if they fail to call attention to the greatest waste of all which is taking place—the elimination of the middle-aged workmen.

If industry, to function efficiently, must elimi-

nate workmen when they have reached middle age, then industry will be unable to escape the demand which will be made upon it to help solve the problem of what will be done with the middle-aged workmen who, because of his age, is unable to secure employment.

In some savage countries we are told that when members of the tribe become too old to hunt, their relatives send them on their way to Paradise, but this method will not be permitted to operate in civilized countries. Industries which began by emptying orphan asylums so that children would have an opportunity of earning an "honest" living are now seemingly of the opinion that middle-aged men must be eliminated; they must be forced to retire, upon the fortunes they have saved while employed by our prosperous American industries.

#### FIESTA DE LAS ROSAS.

San Francisco and Oakland are planning to enter elaborate floats, completely covered with natural flowers and greenery, in the Santa Clara County Fiesta de las Rosas grand floral parade to be held in San Jose on the afternoon of May 18th.

A scene from the play, "The Girl of the Golden West," which is characteristic of the "days of '49," is planned by San Francisco as an entry competitive for the theme prize. The parade theme is that of stage plays. Floats are to be constructed after the settings of famous plays with costumed characters in tableau.

San Francisco's tentative entry was announced by Guy E. Marshall of San Jose, parade chairman, following a visit with Mayor James Rolph, Jr.

#### CONSTABULARY BILL DEFEATED.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Advocates of the establishment of a state constabulary system in Illinois met with a crushing defeat when the State Senate voted down Senator Henry M. Dunlap's Senate Bill No. 77 by a vote of 35 to 8 last week. That will end the matter in so far as the present session of the Illinois General Assembly is concerned.

This action is a remarkable reversal of form on the part of the State Senate, where Senator Dunlap, representing the Champaign-Urbana district, has been a powerful factor for many years. In the five previous sessions at which Senator Dunlap has introduced his pet measure, the officers of the State Federation of Labor have had a job on their hands to prevent the bill from obtaining the constitutional majority of 26 votes, there being 50 members in the upper chamber.

#### PROTECT TIRES WHILE DRIVING.

Rough spots in the street, such as loose stones, uneven car tracks, or other obstructions, are hard on tires particularly when power is being applied to the rear wheels. Much of this strain on the car can be avoided by releasing the clutch and coasting over the rough places.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1929

The Daily Gazette of Gastonia, N. C., where textile mill workers have been on strike, recently gave the following sound advice to the mill owners: "The union is coming to southern mills and the fact might as well be recognized. The mill operatives, in many cases, have just grievances and they ought to be righted." Any paper in any town would be on solid ground if it gave the same advice to employers whose workers are unorganized. The union is going everywhere and employers would be wise to recognize the inevitable.

The Chicago Tribune, which labor rightly does not love, announces that it has closed its news bureau in Soviet Russia, because "if an American correspondent expects any privileges from the government, he must cable thousands of words of soviet propaganda to his paper." It is clear that newspaper correspondents in the land of the soviets, as in Italy under Mussolini, are used as far as possible to further the ends of the dictators. There is no such thing as free reporting. Why should not every American newspaper and press association refuse to maintain representatives in those countries until those representatives are absolutely free to write and cable whatever they want to write or cable? Why carry on this farce of reporting propaganda as if it were news?

We always have a crop of inspirational writers who get paid for spilling a lot of nonsense upon the heads of the people, but that crop seems to have gone to seed just now and landed in the lap of Forbes' Magazine. One scribbler in that publication, in an effort to pep up some of the workers, states that age is not a matter of years, but merely a state of mind. Wonder how he will feel about a hundred years from now, because with his philosophy he certainly cannot consent to die for at least that length of time and leave such a wonderful world behind him. He might also conclude that hunger is not a matter of food, but merely a state of mind. Recently one of his fellow optimists said that sleep was a waste of time and that no human being really needed it. This is a great age we are living in, when sensible people are expected to be gullible enough to gulp down that sort of rot. It may be, however, that these writers act that way in order to attract attention to themselves, being unable to do so in a sensible fashion.

## Political and Industrial Democracy

Democracy, as understood by the delegates to the Pan-American Federation of Labor at its last convention, was set forth in these splendid paragraphs, and adopted as a guide for all the affiliated organizations:

"Political freedom and equality is the first step in giving liberty to those who toil, but this freedom and equality when achieved has not and cannot save the toiler from injustice and exploitation. Political institutions which enable free men to make the laws of the state which govern them, cannot serve all purposes or solve all human problems.

"So long as free men work for their daily bread, whether as employees in private industry or employees of the state, their status as workers will be determined by the strength, intelligence and activity of their economic organizations, more than by any other factor.

"The law may declare that men are free, but the existence of freedom will be found only among those who are determined to protect and to exercise this basic human right. The law may declare that industrial wrongs shall not exist, but the printed page is not sufficient. Those who toil must have within themselves the power to declare and decide that injustice shall cease.

"We hold that the principle of self-government by free people and the principle of self-government in industry are one and identical, the first functioning through political institutions and the second through those industrial institutions which the trade union movements have established. Through these two institutions, each acting within their proper sphere, civil and industrial democracy is made to function continuously, so that in civil life and in industry there shall be no rule, regulation, law or authority except by the consent of the governed.

"Men are not and cannot be truly free, regardless of their full measure of political liberty, unless industry presents an equal opportunity for self-expression and self-government.

"In the same manner that men established free political institutions, so that tyrants could no longer exploit them, the trade union movement established an institution of industrial freedom which enables the men and women of labor to overcome and destroy tyranny in industry and establish in its place liberty, justice, equality and fair dealing between all those who participate in the production of wealth.

"We urge upon the affiliated organizations and upon the labor movement everywhere the importance of encouraging education and of insisting upon a full opportunity for education to every child and every adult worker. We are convinced that education cannot reach its fullest development until the representatives of our trade union movement participate in the development and administration of education. It is a fundamental fact that democratic civilization cannot fully express itself where there is ignorance. The more highly our civilization is developed, the greater the inventive genius of our people, the more highly developed our industrial processes become, the necessity for greater knowledge and understanding on the part of the workers becomes more essential. Our movement cannot succeed in its great purpose without well-organized militant strength.

"It cannot hope for success unless this militant strength is guided by a sound knowledge of the facts and the principles which must govern men, if equality of rights and justice is to prevail. We therefore declare it to be our solemn obligation to do all that lies within our power to foster and develop education through every legitimate channel available and to participate in the administration of public education and foster within our respective movements, in co-operation with this Pan-American Federation of Labor, educational services which will enable the toiler to more thoroughly understand his problems.

"We regard as essential the extension of democracy in industry. We declare our inalterable opposition to interference in the problems of industry by forces outside of the industrial field and therefore incompetent to deal with its problems. We urge upon the labor movement everywhere the extension of the practice of negotiation between the workers and employers, and the entering into collective agreements regulating the terms of employment. We hold this to be fundamental in the development of democracy in industry. We hold that in no other way can such democracy be established and developed."



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

A scientist has invented what is called an electric brain. Its operations are almost uncanny. Strips of paper are fed into it and the most complicated calculations emerge, all absolutely accurate. The electric brain was created for the express purpose of making the involved calculations in a great research problem. The purpose was to have machinery take the place of the human brain, so as to make mistakes impossible. The electrical brain never makes a mistake. It is wrong to say that mechanical devices are gradually taking the place of men. There is nothing gradual about it. Machines are taking the place of men with a rush and a sweep—an avalanche! Men make these marvelous things and then the men that make them are replaced by the things they have made. First, the intelligence to make the machines; then the stupidity in allowing the machine to take away the livelihood of the makers.

We dodder along talking about the six-hour day. We shall have to talk about the six-hour day a long time before it becomes anything like universal. And by that time there will be the need, in advanced centers, for something more like a two-hour day. For we have in this broad country that amazing thing, the whole parade from jungle to the utmost of modernity. We have the ox and the crude tools of the frontier, we have the magnificent machinery of the complicated plants that run almost without the aid of a man—great generating plants that make and start electricity on its way with almost complete automatic operation, great factories that start with raw material and turn finished products out on the loading platform, with men merely on guard here and there to see that the mechanical automatons keep running as they should. We have the prow of the parade away up front, the cumbersome and bulky rear still back in the eighties.

Some men, seeing what lies ahead, try to crowd and drag and urge the rest of the parade along, trying to bring the rear up to the front. Others, complacent, assured and partly blind, try to hold the head back where the bulk is, thus creating traffic congestion, in a way of putting it, gumming things up. Thus far, in spite of both these efforts, the race has dogged along, fumbling, groping, getting somewhere because there was no other place to do, having, all in all, little to say about where it went, or why. A few men, engaged in research, invention, application, are today marking out a path that the race must follow, whether or not it wants to follow. When Henry Ford and a few others started making automobiles, they changed the course of all life. They weren't thinking about doing that, but they did it. The rest have followed that change, having had nothing to say about it, but knowing, or feeling, that it was good. And it is good. Now the airplane comes zooming along. The first real flash of what it means may be in the Ford announcement of a \$10,000 price cut in his planes. Visualize what that single act may mean!

Man constantly has less work to do for the production of the things that sustain life. That is good, for work of itself is not what life is for. But we must not have machines that make some fat, while other are starved. The electrical brain will do wondrous things, but it will not think. It will not help us find out how to get rid of burdensome work, though it will minimize a lot of hard work. We, the rank and file of the human race, will have to think out our own way to freedom—and we had better be doing some of that thinking!

### WIT AT RANDOM

"Yes, I was driving along in Sicily when robbers came and took everything—money, watch and even my car."

"But I thought you had a revolver on you?"

"Yes, I had, but they did not find that."—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig.)

A newly appointed diplomat, newly married, and his bride were being introduced to Chief Justice Taft back in 1910 when he was President. Wanting to get over as much information as possible in presenting them, the Congressman sponsoring them told the genial Chief Executive almost in the same breath that the young man should be felicitated for two reasons—for winning such a lovely young wife and for getting a good berth in the foreign service.

But in the confusion and haste of shaking hands with so many who made up the long line of those gathering at the White House to meet the President on such reception days, the latter apparently got only one of the facts mentioned—regarding the young man's appointment to Berlin or Bagdad or somewhere—on which he was congratulated with the remark that "he was sure he would make good."

Noting that the President had grasped only one of the items, the Congressman repeated both and asked to which Mr. Taft referred. Arising to the occasion, as they all joined in a laugh at the young benedict's expense, the President added: "I think the bride will agree with me that it is equally important in both cases."—Forbes Magazine.

A certain salesman was proposing to his best girl.

"And, sweetheart," he finished, "I'll lay my whole fortune at your feet."

"It isn't a very big fortune," she reminded him.

"I know, dear," he replied, "but it'll look awfully big beside your little feet!"

He got the job!

The cashier of a small movie house is selling tickets as a pal looks on. A customer buys a quarter ticket, lays down a half dollar and walks away leaving his change.

"Does that often happen?" asks the cashier's friend.

"Very often," replies the ticket seller.

"What do you do in a case like that?"

"Oh," says the man in the wicket, "I always rap on the window with a sponge."

During the history lesson the teacher asked a question of the most backward girl.

"What do you know of Margaret of Anjou?"

The backward pupil had not paid much attention to the lesson.

"She was very fat," was the only thing she could think of.

This surprised the teacher, and she asked for the girl's authority.

"It's in the book," came the answer brightly.

"Among Henry's stoutest supporters was Margaret of Anjou."

A Scotchman walked into a telegraph office and, picking up a blank, asked the clerk, "How much will a message to Chicago cost?"

"Twenty-five cents," replied the clerk, "for the first ten words and five cents for each additional word, and no charge for the signature."

"All right," said the canny Scot, "send my signature."

"I'd be glad to, what is it?"

After a moment's hesitation, the Scot answered, "Well, I may not look it, but I'm an Indian and my name is 'I Won't Be Home Till Friday.'"—Forbes Magazine.

### LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—When do the miners celebrate the inauguration of the eight-hour day?

A.—On April 1st.

Q.—What two months have been designated for intensive organization work by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America?

A.—May and June of this year.

Q.—What was the "Boreland rider" and what was its relation to the organization of government employees?

A.—The "Boreland rider" was an amendment to an appropriation bill which provided for an increase in the hours of workers in government departments. Government workers bitterly resented the "rider" and at a protest mass meeting in Washington, D. C., in March, 1916, formed the first organization of departmental employees, outside the postal service. Organization of government clerks spread rapidly in the next two years and led to the formation of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

## Fish Stories!

**YES, it's about that time of year! Those who know the delights of trout fishing are getting out their rods and sorting over flies and dreaming of swift streams and deep pools. And in the coming season many a tale will be told of the whopper hooked—"he was this long"—but unfortunately lost!**

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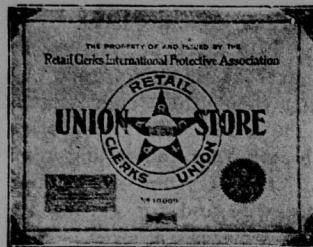
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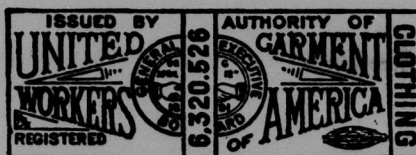
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### MINUTES OF LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting April 17th in room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Streets.

Meeting was called to order at 8:10 p. m.

President, Mrs. Despete.

Roll Call—One officer absent.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—Read and filed.

Committees report ery good progress.

New business—None.

Unfinished business—A discussion about continuing to send for the union label silk for ladies.

Moved and seconded that we continue to take orders for the union label ladies' silk hose and the order was sent in for several dozen pair.

New members were given the obligation.

Good of the Auxiliary—Members report that they ask for the label, card and button.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned and all members went to attend the League meeting where the Auxiliary got several orders for the union label ladies' silk hose.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

### JURIST BREAKS AGE RECORD.

Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes—oldest man ever to sit on the United States Supreme Court—observed his eighty-eighth birthday in his usual manner—studying the briefs of cases that were piled on his desk.

Justice Holmes refuses to take advantage of the Federal law which retires judges at 70. He was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902. He is alert to economic changes and insists that the Constitution be interpreted in the light of present-day conditions.

He and Justice Brandeis are known as "dissenters" in the nation's highest court.

In the notable Duplex case, these jurists, together with Justice Clarke, made this observation on government by judges:

"It is conceded that, although the strike of the workmen in plaintiff's factory injured its business, the strike was not an actionable wrong; because the obvious self-interest of the strikers constituted a justification.

"All rights are derived from the purposes of the society in which they exist; above all rights rises duty to the community. The conditions developed in industry may be such that those engaged in it cannot continue their struggle without danger to the community. But it is not for judges to determine whether such conditions exist, nor is it their function to set the limits of permissible contest and to declare the duties which the new situation demands."

The union label is a powerful weapon to preserve the principles of organized labor. Always demand the label.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## Synopsis of Minutes of April 19, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

**Reading Minutes** — Minutes of the previous approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Conventions** — Municipal Sewermen, Timothy McCarthy, vice M. J. Moore. From Waiters, George Covert, J. P. Hale, vice B. Meyer, Charles Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Postal Clerks, invitation to Secretary O'Connell as a guest to their "Whoopie Dance," May 11th, Whitcomb Hotel garden. From Supervisor Gallagher, with reference to classification and standardization. From the American Federation, inclosing copy of communication sent to President Weber and President Canavan of the International Musicians and Theatrical Stage Employees Union, with reference to the local conditions existing in this city. From the A. F. of L., advising Council that the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers of New York are recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and requesting assistance for same. From the Union Label Trades Department, requesting all trade unionists to employ only union labor at all times by demanding the union label, card and button.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—Wage scale and agreement of the Professional Embalmers.

**Requests Complied With**—From the Board of Supervisors, requesting Council to get behind a concerted effort to bring pressure to bear on the Government Authorities in Washington in an effort to secure Crissey Field as the Western Terminal for the mail service. From Auto Mechanics

Union, requesting all trade unionists to patronize only union automobile repair shops.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Cracker Packers Union, subject to the usual conditions. Recommended endorsement of the Photo Engravers wage scale and agreement, subject to the usual conditions for enforcement. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions** — Office Employees, complained that the Civil Service Committee of the Board of Supervisor have not adjusted classification of members to their satisfaction. Garment Workers, requested a demand for the union label when making purchases; donated \$500.00 to the Gompers Memorial Fund.

The chair introduced Patrick Moran, International President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who addressed the Council reciting the many difficulties confronting the organization throughout the country, and requesting the Council and its affiliated unions to lend his organization assistance in organizing the trade in the Bay region.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and ordered same paid.

**Receipts**—\$498.18. **Expenses**—\$347.90.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## MONOTONOUS LABOR.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the governor of New York, floored Merwin K. Hart, employers' representative, in a conference on the five-day week.

Mr. Hart declared that persons do not like to be told when and how they should work. Mrs. Roosevelt replied that it depended upon the type of work and how long one wanted to work at it.

"Repeating a single motion throughout the day in a factory," she said, "was not like doing work which one enjoyed. Working is living for me. The point is whether we live in our work."

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Castro Theatre  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Embassy Theatre  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Royal Theatre  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Carpenters No. 463—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasner, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7500.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas Kelley of the machinists, Charles Bagge of the masters, mates and pilots, Theodore Brandhoffer of the stationary engineers.

Gaetano Salvemini, who for many years was professor of history at the University of Florence until dismissed by Mussolini on charges of anti-Fascism in his lectures and public writings, will speak tonight at the Labor Council. He is a refugee from Italy, having escaped from his country a few years ago. He will give firsthand information concerning the manner of government of the Italian dictator.

Edward Dillon of the Molders' Union was taken to the hospital last Monday morning for an operation for acute appendicitis. He is reported as doing well since the operation and it is expected that he will not long be confined to his bed, though his case was a serious one, demanding immediate attention.

These new delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Waiters' Union, George Covert and J. P. Hale; from the Municipal Sewermen, Timothy McCarthy.

Patrick J. Morrin, president of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, paid a visit to the Labor Council last Friday night and delivered an interesting address, relating the condition of his organization throughout the country and asking for the assistance of the organized workers in the Bay Region in his effort to straighten out a diffi-

culty that exists in this vicinity, where some disgruntled former members have set up a dual organization which has hindered the progress of the bona fide union. Morrin will spend two or three weeks here in this work. He is traveling by automobile and is accompanied by members of his family. If he gets through here in time he will visit the Puget Sound country before returning to his headquarters in St. Louis.

The Postoffice Clerks' Union will give a "Whoopie Dance" in the Roof Garden of the Whitcomb Hotel on the evening of May 11th. This will be one of the annual affairs of the organization and the committee in charge of arrangements promises that it will be one long to be remembered because of the variety of the program, which is filled with specialties of every character.

The Board of Supervisors last Monday again postponed action on the report of its Civil Service Committee on standardization and classification of city employees. The members expressed the hope that the committee would hold meetings during the week in an effort to iron out differences so that final action might be taken at next Monday's meeting.

The United Garment Workers' Union of San Francisco at its last meeting voted to contribute \$500 to the Gompers Memorial Fund which is being raised to erect a monument to Samuel Gompers on a site set apart by the Federal Government in Washington, D. C. The money has been forwarded to Frank Morrison at headquarters.

William Conboy, organizer for the International Teamsters' Union, who a short time ago was sent to Oklahoma and Texas on a mission for the organization, has returned to this vicinity after straightening out matters in the two cities to which he was assigned.

The Labor Council has endorsed the proposition of requesting the Postoffice Department at Washington to designate Crissy Field in the Presidio as the western terminus of the Air Mail Service. Application for such action is now before the Postmaster General.

### POWER TRUST BUYS PAPERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Following up his demand that the Federal Trade Commission investigate purchase of the Boston Herald and the Traveler by the International Paper and Power Company, Senator George W. Norris today declared that "what has happened in Boston is happening all over the country." It is happening in San Francisco and California.

The Nebraskan power trust foe asserted that the power trust program nationally is to buy up newspapers and seek to "dominate schools, colleges, the pulpit and even our homes."

Senator Norris ridiculed the idea that the Boston purchase had been for the purpose of furthering the paper business of the purchasing company. "It is a blow at freedom of the press," he declared. "Makers of power have no excuse for engaging in the newspaper business. In this way rival companies and smaller companies can be absorbed and extortionate rates charged consumers."

The power trust newspaper control program, Norris charged, is aimed solely to "throw the fear God into public officials and to influence and dominate public utilities commissions. What is happening in Boston is happening all over the country and is part of the program of the power combine. They seek to own or control newspapers in order to stifle criticism and check or shape public opinion."

### WHAT WOULD WASHINGTON WISH?

Editor, "Clarion," San Francisco, Calif.

Sir: Newspaper columns are already discussing methods of celebrating, two years hence, the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. In 1927, under Calvin Coolidge's supervision, a National Commission was inaugurated to consider how to celebrate most worthily that event. Statues, structures of sorts, songs, speeches, are all suggestions selected by sundry statesmen or societies.

Thus far, however, no paper has proposed to its patrons the very pertinent question: "What would George himself wish?"

His desires, if known, should certainly be for first consideration. Fortunately our nation is not left in doubt in the matter.

Listen to his very own words: "My first wish is to see that plague of mankind, War, banished from the earth!" And, moreover, as a reason for his ardent desire, he affirms: "Overgrown Military Establishments are, under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty; and are to be regarded as Particularly Hostile to republican liberty!" Thus opined our first great general. Our latest, Pershing, has added thereto, when speaking in New York of world disarmament: "Unless some such move be made we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself; and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war and darkness to barbarism!"

Our nation has already taken an initial step in the desired direction by declaring the outlawry of war. The treaty of Versailles, as Lloyd George recently pointed out, agreed that the allies would disarm after Germany had disarmed; Russia and other countries have expressed their willingness. What, then, would be more appropriate, under our present noble President, a member of the Society of Friends, than arranging by universal agreement to disarm, and thus fulfill in the next intervening two years Washington's first wish to banish that plague of mankind, War, from the earth?

The will to agree will free the world from the idiocy and incubus of War.

What could so honor the memory of the Father of His Country?

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., April 24, 1929.

### CHECK TIRES FOR WEAR.

Check your tires occasionally for uneven wear. If the tread is cutting or chopping off in spots, the wheels may be out of line, or the tire may be under-inflated. A bent axle, bent steering knuckle, broken spring, bent spindle, dragging brake, or loose wheel may be causing the damage.

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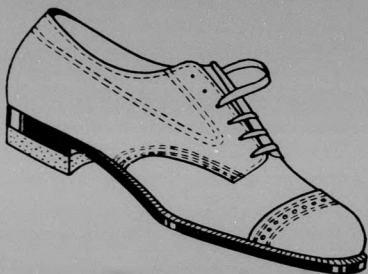
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